

## THE CHURCHES WON.

A Motion to Abolish Indian Denominational Schools Lost.

The Senate Devotes a Day to the Wants of Indians.

## A GATHERING STORM.

Sentiments Against Appropriations for Sectarian Schools.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the senate yesterday the house joint resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of state to accept from G. F. Watts, R. A., a painting entitled "Love and Life," exhibited by him at the world's fair.

Mr. Carey called up the senate bill to reserve for ten years in each of the several states 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, to be reclaimed and sold in small tracts to actual settlers, and it was passed. The bill applies to the same states as the desert land law and also to Montana and Kansas and to the states that may be formed out of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah when admitted.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. A petition from citizens of various counties in Pennsylvania protesting against the violation of the American principle of separation of church and state, involved in the appropriations for sectarian schools in the Indian appropriation bill, was presented by Mr. Quay, who also moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed for two weeks, so that the Order of Patriotic Sons of America might be heard upon it. The motion was lost.

The paragraph appropriating \$1,095,000 for educating the Indians provoked the criticism of Mr. Platt of Connecticut against the policy of giving aid to Indian contract denominational schools. He favored the abolition of all sectarian schools and the establishment of government schools in their stead.

Mr. Call said that the government recognized the right of the Indians to various charitable organizations had established themselves on the Indian reservations, had made contracts with them to save the expense of erecting schools, without considering whether they were Episcopal or Methodist, or Congregational or Catholic.

Mr. Call said that the government recognized the right of the Indians to various charitable organizations had established themselves on the Indian reservations, had made contracts with them to save the expense of erecting schools, without considering whether they were Episcopal or Methodist, or Congregational or Catholic.

An amendment offered by Mr. Quay, increasing the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school from \$105,000 to \$110,000 was agreed to.

An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$1,000 for the repair of the church and building used for school purposes on the San Xavier reservation in Arizona.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Dabois, Republican, of Idaho and agreed to, directing the secretary of the interior to contract for the construction of an irrigating canal on the Fort Hall Indian reservation in Idaho, the cost to be paid out of money belonging to the Fort Hall Indians.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, directing the secretary of the interior to thoroughly examine the claim of W. H. Munson of Denison, Texas, against the Chickasaw nation for \$9,500 in lieu of the provision of the bill authorizing the sum from money due the nation without investigation, agreed to.

The appropriation for building and repairs of buildings at agencies was increased from \$25,000 to \$44,000 and an additional paragraph appropriating \$18,750 for the St. Joseph Indian Industrial school in Wisconsin, was agreed to.

The house having disagreed to the senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, Senators Call, Bruce and Chittenden were called in conference on the part of the senate.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Squire, Republican of Washington, authorizing the Puyallup Indians holding lands in severalty on the reservation near Tacoma, Wash., to sell sufficient portions of their lands to raise enough money to improve the remainder.

At 6:10 the senate went into executive session without acting on the amendment and at 6:30 adjourned.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, by direction of the secretary of the treasury, issued orders to mint authorities at San Francisco and New Orleans to begin at once the coinage of silver dollars and during the present month to coin up to the ordinary capacities of the mints. The silver to be first coined will be blanks and ingots, of which there is sufficient to coin about \$1,500,000 at these two mints and at Philadelphia.

Lexington's Bridge.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—By unanimous consent, bills were passed by the house authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo., also a resolution calling on the secretary of war for a report on the government improvement at Sagatuck harbor, Mich.

For a good smoke try the "Diamond" cigarette at Waltaire & Co.

## FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Figures of the Appointments by States Under Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The number of appointments under the jurisdiction of the interior department accredited to the various states and territories and their pro rata share of appointments according to population are given in a comparative statement compiled at the department. The district of Columbia is accredited with the largest number, 599, though its legal share is only twenty-nine, and Georgia is shown to have 176 places out of 216 to which it is entitled. The subjoined table gives first, the number of appointments, and second, the state's proper share:

Alabama	89	177
Alaska	1	1
Arizona	302	7
Arkansas	108	130
California	117	147
Colorado	117	147
Connecticut	68	64
Delaware	109	18
District of Columbia	599	29
Florida	74	45
Georgia	176	29
Idaho	109	18
Illinois	242	243
Indiana	242	243
Indian territory	20	13
Iowa	152	218
Kansas	115	216
Kentucky	115	216
Louisiana	65	139
Maine	73	73
Maryland	109	109
Massachusetts	115	72
Michigan	141	141
Minnesota	141	141
Mississippi	67	144
Montana	115	37
Nebraska	115	115
Nevada	65	65
New Hampshire	42	42
New Jersey	94	127
New Mexico	94	94
New York	409	77
North Carolina	110	285
North Dakota	110	110
Ohio	285	418
Oklahoma territory	115	115
Pennsylvania	141	613
Rhode Island	19	43
South Carolina	65	130
South Dakota	110	110
Tennessee	67	273
Texas	115	115
Vermont	42	42
Virginia	115	115
Washington	115	115
West Virginia	42	42
Wisconsin	115	115
Wyoming	115	115

## Internal Revenue Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Joseph Smith, commissioner of internal revenue, has already begun making preparations for carrying into effect the internal features of the impending tariff bill and has been gathering the portraits of all of his dead predecessors with a view of engraving them on the new series of revenue stamps. The records show that Trench Cox of Pennsylvania, who served from 1793 to 1797, was the first commissioner of internal revenue while William Miller, also from Pennsylvania, served from 1798 to 1803. The others now dead are S. H. Smith of the District of Columbia, Joseph C. Lewis of Pennsylvania, William Orton of New York, Edward A. Rollins of New Hampshire and Daniel Pratt of Indiana.

## Train Wreckers in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—Two unsuccessful attempts to burn loaded freight cars were made in the Georgia Pacific yards last night. An attempt was also made to wreck passenger train No. 4 on the Louisville and Nashville shortly after midnight last night. A lock was broken and the locomotive derailed, but the engineer discovered it in time to save the lives of nearly 100 passengers. All the railroad yards here are being patrolled by soldiers and deputy sheriffs.

## Populist Nominations.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—The Populist party of Jackson county, yesterday nominated the following: For circuit judge, Stephen P. Twiss; for presiding judge county court, John R. Stone; for judge probate court, C. D. Whitehead; for prosecuting attorney, George N. Elliott; for county marshal, J. S. Burris; for sheriff, George E. Pease; for collector, L. P. Muir; for assessor, H. C. Dehoney; for treasurer, J. S. Davenport; for clerk circuit court, William Heffner. Several of the nominees are prominent A. P. A. and Prohibition leaders.

## TROOPS FOR BIG TOWNS.

General McCook Favors General Schofield's Plan of Concentrating Troops.

DENVER, Col., July 19.—General McCook is heartily in favor of General Schofield's policy of concentrating the troops at posts in the vicinity of large cities. He believes that a larger garrison should be kept at Fort Logan near this city. "Disorderly mobs in big cities," said the general, "have shown the members to be more savage than the Apache Indians, and they will from now on be more severely dealt with. In this department, however, we have more than any other, the necessity for a few scattered garrisons still remains. Arizona and New Mexico are still full of Indians."

## Pence Has a Scheme.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A resolution resulting from the part taken by United States Courts in the recent strike has been introduced by Representative Pence, Populist, of Colorado. It is to direct the committee on judiciary "to report to the house a bill definitely fixing the power of local courts and judges thereof in the matter of punishment of persons charged with contempt of such a court and giving to such persons the right of trial by jury."

Congressman A. L. Hager has been renominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Ninth Iowa district.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Forest fires in Northern Wisconsin are damaging much timber along the East Minnesota and Northern Pacific roads.

Forest fires are gaining in the woods back of Duluth. The smallpox hospital, where there are four convalescents, is now threatened, and all the patients are being moved.

In Bradshaw, W. Va., Nellie Kenne, a 6-year-old child, hung herself because she had been kept home from school by her mother to care for two children. She was dead when found.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

## THEY ADMIT FAILURE.

Without Discussion the Conference Report a Disagreement.

They Offer No Suggestions How to Remedy Matters.

## A VERBAL REPORT.

Two Hours Debate Will be Allowed on It.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The proceedings of the full tariff conference yesterday were both brief and formal, consisting merely of a statement by Senator Voorhees to the effect that the Democratic members of the conference had found themselves, after another effort, unable to find common ground to stand upon and had decided to recommend a report for a general disagreement upon the bill as a whole. There was no discussion. The house Democratic members indicated, though not by a formal vote, that they should elect to stand by the house bill, while the senators, Democratic and Republican, voted not to recede from the senate amendments.

Chairman Wilson met Speaker Crisp and members of the house committee on rules as soon as the conference adjourned. When the conference closed Mr. Wilson said he would not report the disagreement until to-day. As a result of the conference between Mr. Wilson and the speaker, the committee on rules is considering the desirability of a special rule to operate when the tariff disagreement is reported.

One of the house conferees explained the plan of procedure as outlined at a meeting of Democratic conferees held early in the day as follows:

"The report will be a disagreement in toto. It will be very brief and will not go into detail as to what questions the senate and house might have come together on. The report is expected to be the first business taken up by the house when it assembles to-day at noon. This, of course, cannot be made certain until the Republican conferees give their assent. It is in their power to cause delay, but such action is not anticipated."

Beyond the point of making the brief report of disagreement the conferees profess not to know what the house or senate will do. One of the house conferees said that the three items of sugar, iron ore and coal were the points that had forced the total disagreement. Woollens, cottons, lead ore and some other things had been open to difference, yet it was hoped that these could have been reconciled, said the conferee, if sugar, coal and iron had not stood in the way.

## ROBBERS AT RED FORKS.

Wells-Fargo Express Messenger Chapman Knocked Senseless by Bandits.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—G. P. Simpson, general manager of the Wells-Fargo express company, in St. Louis, reports that at 7:55 o'clock last night a gang of seven desperadoes, headed by "Bill" Crook, overpowered the agent of the Fargo express at Red Fork, I. T., and secured a small amount of money and a number of packages, the contents of which are not known. The gang then boarded the south-bound passenger train on the Missouri and Arkansas roads, which was stopped at Red Fork. Express Messenger Chapman of the Fargo company, was overpowered and his car ransacked for valuables, but as far as known they secured nothing.

Messenger Chapman was knocked senseless by a blow on the head from a Winchester in the hands of one of the gang. It is not thought that he is seriously hurt.

A posse was raised by the sheriff and started in pursuit of the robbers from Claremont, I. T.

## TROOPS TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

General Miles Issues a General Order—Cavalry to Go to Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At 8 o'clock last night General Miles appended his signature to the general order removing federal troops from Chicago. The infantry will take trains for their respective posts, while the cavalry and artillery will march to Fort Sheridan and remain there until such time as General Miles thinks best that they can be sent to their posts. The order for breaking camp came from the war department after General Miles had informed it that the situation had so far improved that it was perfectly safe to withdraw them from the city. The cavalry will break camp after breakfast, and it is thought they will all be on the march to Fort Sheridan by noon and camp at Evanston to-night. Troops from the East will return to their old stations.

## MOBS WITH DYNAMITE.

Men at End Threatened to Destroy Trains With the Deadly Explosive.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 19.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning seventy-five masked men attacked the Rock Island guards on a bridge near Waukomis, south of Enid, and drove them off and set fire to the structure, completely destroying it. The men stood guard until morning to prevent the railway company's workmen from attempting to repair the damage. At Enid a large body of men have organized and declare that they will throw dynamite bombs and completely destroy the next train that passes through the town without stopping. More troops have been ordered to the scene and Company A, Oklahoma militia, are under arms ready to go if ordered.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 114 West Eighth street.

## TRAVEL IN CALIFORNIA.

Trains Are Delayed and Freight Traffic Is at a Standstill.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The strikers' view of the railroad situation in Northern California was freely given by one of the strikers in Oakland. "Under ordinary conditions," he said, "eighteen or twenty freight trains are dispatched from Oakland daily. During the past few days the railroad company has sent out five freight trains. If this is running the road, then we are beaten." It is apparently a scarcity of competent train men that is troubling the road officials. In Sacramento almost the same condition prevails. One hundred and fifty workmen were induced to go back to the shops yesterday. The methods prevailing in Oakland were adopted and forty men were escorted to and from the railroad shops by a troop of cavalry. The strikers made no attempt to interfere.

Evidence was afforded, however, that the railroad company has still to guard against violence. A track walker discovered that the fish-plates had been removed from over 100 yards of track. Strikers were seen in this vicinity last night. It is believed to have been an attempt to wreck the San Francisco local train. It is also reported that violence is feared at Truckee, where forty strikers are in an ugly mood. Fearing trouble there Colonel Graham dispatched the First infantry, under command of Colonel Schlicher, to co-operate with the militia now at Truckee in preserving order. The troops left Sacramento on the east-bound overland.

The preliminary examination of Knox and Worden, the strikers who are accused of murder in having wrecked a train and caused the disaster east of Sacramento a week ago, began at Woodland. This affords the strikers an easy opportunity to cripple the Southern Pacific. The strikers' attorneys summoned as witnesses two switchmen who were the only men remaining in the Sacramento yards. Their going compelled the company to abandon several trains out of Sacramento.

United States Marshal Baldwin sent the following reply to the strike leaders who offered to furnish a force of 3,500 deputy marshals to preserve order along the Southern Pacific lines:

Messrs. Terry, Douglas, Hall and Hurley, Meditron Committee of Strikers.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 18.—Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterday. The best services you can render yourselves and children is to refrain from unlawful acts and allow others the privilege of living and enjoying their property without dictation or violence on your part. When you refrain from committing these unlawful acts there will be no occasion for the presence of the military nor the need of your services or the services of others as deputy marshals.

BARRY BALDWIN.

## DEBS DECLINES BAIL.

He and His Companions Evidently Prefer to Remain in Confinement.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Rodgers and Keiffer were brought from the county jail yesterday afternoon to Commissioner Hovey's office by United States Marshal Arnold for the purpose of consulting with their attorneys, who again insisted on their giving bail, but the prisoners declined. Debs' wife and sister called in to see the prisoner. In a conversation, Mr. Debs said:

"We are getting along very nicely, and like it because we meet so many classes of society. I think the strike will ultimately have a beneficial effect upon the country. Because of my situation now I don't wish to discuss the outlook of the strike. I have received letters of congratulation and contribution, one containing a check for \$500."

## MRS. CLEVELAND CALM.

She Denies a Story That She Feared Her Children Would Be Kidnapped.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 19.—Mrs. Cleveland denies the published story that she asked for police protection, fearing that the children may be kidnapped. She says she has no fears for their safety, and she has personally requested that a special agent be appointed by the selectmen of Bourne to watch the locality, be recalled, if his services concern her welfare. Many tramps have been seen in the vicinity, but so far they have proved inoffensive.

## ON TO WASHINGTON.

The Santa Fe Puts in a Low Rate for Knights of Pythias Conclave.

The Santa Fe road has again taken the reins in its own hands by announcing that it will make a one fare round trip rate for the great Knights of Pythias convales at Washington, D. C., regardless of season of travel.

Dates of sale will be August 23 and 24; final limit Sept. 8, which can be extended to Sept. 15 by deposit with joint agent in Washington.

There is no restriction to return on specified dates. Privilege will be allowed of coming back to eastern gateways of A. T. & P. R. R. by a different line than that used going. These concessions are not only available for K. of P. but are open to general public.

## UNION PACIFIC ROUTE.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo \$15 for the Round Trip.

Tickets on sale July 21, 22 and 23, good returning July 25, Aug. 2 and 25. Leave Topeka 1:05 p. m. arrive at Denver next morning—7:30 a. m. Leave Topeka 11:35 p. m. arrive at Denver next evening—5:30 p. m. For all information, call at 535 Kansas avenue.

A. M. FULLER, City Agent.

"There is a Salve for every wound."

We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles.

J. K. Jones.

## AN AMERICAN ACADEMY.

Julius Simon, Jules Claretie and Zola Don't Think It Would Work.

The proposition to establish an American academy and the comments which it excited in the newspapers have produced somewhat discordant echoes in Paris. A reporter of The Matin interviewed some prominent men on the subject. He began with Jules Simon, who suggested innumerable difficulties.

"The French academy," he said, "has for its aim the preservation of the orthodoxy of our language, which we consider complete, and in which we admit a new word only when it is very expressive or rendered necessary by the discoveries of science. Those authors who employ words or phrases which the academy has not authorized leave themselves open to the reproach of not knowing their own tongue. French is a closed language. Its form and vocabulary are definitely fixed. English and German have not that character. They bend admirably to composed words, and the authors can permit themselves to indulge in the most audacious neologisms without being taxed with heterodoxy. Therefore the academy appears to me to be peculiar to ourselves, and it has no place in any other country."

"It seems to me to be more impossible in the United States than anywhere else on account of the decentralization and the rivalries of the great cities which already possess important literary and historical academies. I could appreciate a desire on the part of those Americans who want a national academy to fashion it after the model of our institute, divided into several sections, in which art and science would be equally represented."

"As to the literary movement, that does not appear to be developed in the United States proportionately with the industrial movement. They have no school of philosophy in America. Their historians, who write upon events that have taken place in Europe, are less favored than their colleagues in the old continent, who live the life of Europeans and can more easily procure the documents which they require. And, on the other hand, the republic of the United States is too young to furnish material for any great historical works."

Jules Claretie was the next expert put upon the stand by The Matin man.

"The United States," said he, "present to the world a marvelous country. Their poets and their romance writers are admirable. Their literature has nothing to envy of science and industry. Their illustrated reviews are incomparable from an artistic point of view, but in theatrical matters they still remain our tributaries. Their playwrights are little known, but European authors are thoroughly appreciated by Americans. They are fond of Ibsen, the Italian theater and principally our French authors, who are still the best protagonists of our literary renown. As for the French academy, it represents traditions which the United States do not possess. They cannot bring the analogy any further."

Finally M. Zola was called upon for his opinion. "I don't know anything about the thing," said he, "and I couldn't give you any views on the subject that would be worth reproducing. If the Americans are about to found an academy, all right. I hope it will be more literary than ours."

## Great Faith in Hood's

A Sufferer Given Up to Die Dreams of a Cure

Suffering Women Should Read This Letter.



Douglas, Kansas.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"I suffered with female and kidney troubles for nine long years. Four doctors gave me up and I had little hopes of recovery. One night I dreamed about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I told my husband he made fun of me, but I went ten miles and bought the medicine."

Two Bottles Cured Me, But I kept on taking it, and I know it saved my life. I am now a poor widow, but I have faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla that I have bought it to give it away to get the afflicted to take it. Last fall I gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to several sick women, who said it was no use for me to trouble myself for they claimed to have tried everything and all had failed. However, I thought to take it, telling them it would not cost them a cent."

Now All Are Well, And we feel glad that there is such a good medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the past three years I have bought twenty-two bottles and I feel that I have saved many lives."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

given away twelve, and though all the doctors gave me up to die, I am alive yet. No one should be without Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I assure you I shall keep it on hand all the time."

MRS. SAMANTHA WORKMAN, Douglas, Kan.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and Stomach Disorders. Remedy these by using De Witt's Little Early Risers and your Headache disappears. The favorite Little Pill everywhere. J. K. Jones.

## Tried & True

may well be said of the Superior Medicine, the standard blood-purifier,

## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Its long record assures you that what has cured others will cure you

## A. R. U.

The American Railway Union strike has stopped the shipping of sugar from all points. Don't you think it will advance?

## 40 lbs. Granulated \$1

1 lb. Choice Tea..... 50c  
1 gal. Best Syrup..... 50c  
1 gal. Pure Elder Vinegar..... 50c  
20 lbs. Best Flour..... 50c  
5 lbs. Carolina Rice..... 50c  
1 lb. Pure Cream Baking Powder..... 50c  
1 bottle Bunsing..... 100  
1 sack Salt, table..... 100  
1 bottle Lemon Extract..... 100  
6 bars Laundry Soap..... 25c  
5 lbs. Rolled Oats..... 25c  
5 lbs. Best Soda Crackers..... 25c  
5 lbs. Large Raisins..... 25c

\$5.00

All the above articles must be ordered to get these prices.

## CAPITAL GROCERY.

## St. Denis Hotel,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST., (Opposite Grace Church.) NEW YORK.

ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

The most centrally located hotel in the city, equipped on the European plan, at moderate prices. Excellent cuisine, a first-class bar, and some additional features of former capacity. The new dining room is one of the finest in the city, and the hotel is in the heart of the city.

WM. TAYLOR.

Endorsed by The Hon. Wm. M. McKim, U. S. Senator from New York.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTHOL INHALER

MENTH